

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND:

Cervical lymphadenopathy is a common presentation of disease in the head and neck region with numerous causes like neoplasms, infections, immunodeficiency disorders and rare disorders. Effective treatment of the underlying pathology it requires a definitive clinicopathological study.

OBJECTIVES:

- To study the prevalence of the cervical lymphadenopathy
- To study about the various clinical presentation of cervical lymphadenopathy.
- To correlate the pathological findings with the clinical diagnosis
- To study the role of FNAC by correlating with confirmed biopsy report.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

- Selected patients from the Department of General Surgery at TVMCH
- selected randomly
- 75 consecutive cases were included

Inclusion Criteria:

- Patients of age > 12 years and both genders with neck swelling for more than 3 weeks.

- Previously diagnosed cases, for thorough clinical evaluation and FNAC/Biopsy of the neck node.

Exclusion Criteria:

- acute lymphadenitis of less than 3 weeks.
 - Presence of any bleeding disorders or cardiorespiratory failure.
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- Data was collected during the study period- July 2014 to July 2016
 - Detailed case history as per the proforma
 - Clinical examination
 - Investigations

RESULTS:

1. All were subjected to FNAC as well as open biopsy.
2. Tuberculosis was the most common cause for cervical lymphadenopathy
3. Most of the patients were middle aged
4. There is a male preponderance of 1.34:1
5. Open biopsy with histopathological examination is the definitive investigation

6. FNAC is is cheap, easy to perform and widely available. The correlation between FNAC and Open biopsy with histopathology was found to be good